

LEGAL.

Sale for Street Improvement.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and duly attested by the clerk of said city under the corporate seal of said city, I will on

SATURDAY, July 29, 1876,

sell at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described lot or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as assessed against said premises for street improvement, and all costs, to-wit:

Lot No. four (4) in Spann, Smith and Hammond's subdivision of C. West's addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, owned by Hannah A. Free, against which is assessed the sum of three dollars and thirty-two cents (\$3.52) for street improvement in favor of D. Root & Co., contractors.

HENRY W. TUTEWILER,
City Treasurer.
Indianapolis, Ind., July 8, 1876.

Sale for Street Improvement.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and duly attested by the clerk of said city under the corporate seal of said city, I will on

SATURDAY, July 29, 1876,

sell at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described lot or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as assessed against said premises for street improvement, and all costs, to-wit:

Lot No. twelve (12) in Hayden's subdivision of square No. two (2) of Johnson's heirs' addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, owned by Robert Ingles, against which is assessed the sum of four dollars and twenty-one cents (\$4.21) for street improvement in favor of D. Root & Co., contractors.

HENRY W. TUTEWILER,
City Treasurer.
Indianapolis, Ind., July 8, 1876.

Sale for Street Improvement.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and duly attested by the clerk of said city under the corporate seal of said city, I will on

SATURDAY, July 29, 1876,

sell at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described lot or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as assessed against said premises for street improvement, and all costs, to-wit:

Twenty-five and one-half (25½) feet east of seventy-five (75) feet west of lot No. thirty-two (32) in West's heirs' addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, owned by Daniel Gruef, against which is assessed the sum of four dollars and forty-four cents for street improvement in favor of D. Root & Co., contractors.

HENRY W. TUTEWILER,
City Treasurer.
Indianapolis, Ind., July 8, 1876.

Sale for Street Improvement.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and duly attested by the clerk of said city under the corporate seal of said city, I will on

SATURDAY, July 29, 1876,

sell at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described lot or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as assessed against said premises for street improvement, and all costs, to-wit:

Thirty-four (34) feet and seven (7) inches off of the north side of lot No. eighty-two (82) in E. T. Fletcher's subdivision of E. T. & S. K. Fletcher's addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, owned by James M. Bailey, against which is assessed the sum of four dollars and five cents (\$4.05) for street improvement in favor of D. Root & Co., contractors.

HENRY W. TUTEWILER,
City Treasurer.
Indianapolis, Ind., July 8, 1876.

Sale for Street Improvement.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and duly attested by the clerk of said city under the corporate seal of said city, I will on

SATURDAY, July 29, 1876,

sell at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described lot or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as assessed against said premises for street improvement, and all costs, to-wit:

Lot No. three (3) in Spann, Smith and Hammond's subdivision of C. West's addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, owned by Hannah A. Free, against which is assessed the sum of three dollars and thirty-two cents (\$3.52) for street improvement in favor of D. Root & Co., contractors.

HENRY W. TUTEWILER,
City Treasurer.
Indianapolis, Ind., July 8, 1876.

SUIT IN ATTACHMENT.

Before T. P. Miller, J. P., Center township, Marion county, Indiana.

James G. Kingsbury and John R. Conner vs. Isaac T. Dyer.

The defendant in the above entitled cause is hereby notified of the pendency of said cause before me, and that the said cause is set for hearing on the 21st day of August, 1876, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time, if said defendant fails to appear and make answer thereto, the said cause will be tried and determined in his absence.

THOMAS P. MILLER, J. P.,
No. 86 Court street, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE DREAD DISASTER.

LATEST AND FULLEST OF CUSTER'S LOSS

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

The Battle-The Dead-The March to the Rescue-Crook's Doings-Sheridan's Plans for the Future.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL DETAILS

OF THE SAD STORY--GEN. TERRY'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE--A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE TERRIBLE AFFAIR--STORY OF THE MARCH TO THE RESCUE OF THE FEW SURVIVORS.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The following is the report of Gen. Terry of Custer's engagement with the Indians, received at the headquarters of Gen. Sheridan to day: HEADQUARTERS I. DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, Camp on Little Big Horn river, June 7, 1876. Adjutant general of military division of the Missouri, at Chicago, Ill.:

It is my painful duty to report that day before yesterday, the 25th inst., a great disaster overtook Gen. Custer and the troops under his command. At 12 o'clock of the 25th he started with his whole regiment and a strong detachment of scouts and guards from the mouth of the Rosebud. Proceeding up that river about twenty miles, he struck a very heavy Indian trail, which had previously been discovered, and pursuing it found that it led, as it was supposed that it would lead, to the Little Big Horn river, where he found a village of almost unexampled extent and at once attacked it with that portion of his force which was immediately at hand. Major Reno, with three companies, A, G and M, of the regiment, was sent into the valley of the stream at the point where the trail struck it. Gen. Custer with five companies, C, E, F, I and L, attempted to enter it about three miles lower down. Reno crossed the river and charged down its left bank, dismounted and fought on foot until finally

he was compelled to mount, recross the river and seek a refuge on the high bluffs which overlooked its right bank. Just as he recrossed, Captain Bolton who, with three companies, D, H and K, was some two miles to the left of Reno when the action commenced, but who had been ordered by General Custer to return, came to the river, and concluded that it was useless for his force to attempt to renew the fight in the valley, he joined Reno on the bluffs. Captain McDougal with his company B was at first at some distance in the rear with a train of pack mules; he also came up to Reno. Soon this united force was nearly surrounded by Indians, many of whom, armed with rifles, occupied positions which commanded the ground held by the cavalry, from which there was no escape. Rifle pits were dug, and the fight was maintained, though with heavy loss, from half-past 2 o'clock of the 25th till 6 o'clock of the 26th, when the Indians withdrew from the valley, taking with them their village. Of the movements of Gen. Custer and the five companies under his immediate command, accurately anything is known from those who witnessed them, for no soldier or officer who accompanied him

HAS YET BEEN FOUND ALIVE. His trail from the point where Reno crossed the stream passes along and in the rear of the crest of the bluffs on the right bank for nearly or quite three miles; then it comes down to the bank of the river, but at once diverges from it as if he had successfully attempted to cross, then turns upon itself almost complete as a circle and closes. It is marked by the remains of his officers and men, the skeletons of his horses, some of them dropped along the path, others beaped where battle appears to have been made. There is abundant evidence that a gallant resistance was offered by the troops, but they were beset on all sides by overpowering numbers. The officers known to be killed are Gen. Custer, Captains Keogh, Gates and Custer; Lieutenants Cook, Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Porter, Hogeboom, S. J. and R. L. of the cavalry, Lieutenant Crittenden, of the 20th Infantry and acting assistant surgeon DeWolfe, Lieut. Harrington, of the cavalry, and assistant surgeon Lord, are missing. Captain Benton and Lieut. Varman, of the cavalry, are slightly wounded. Mr. Boston Custer, a brother, and Mr. Reed, a nephew of Gen. Custer, were with him and were killed. No other officers than those whom I have named are among the killed, wounded and missing. It is impossible as yet to obtain a reliable list of the enlisted men who were killed and killed, including officers must reach 250. The number of wounded is fifty-one. At the mouth of the Rosebud I found Gen. Custer that I should take the supply steamer Far West, up the Yellowstone to ferry Gen. Gibbon's command over the river; that I should

PERSONALLY accompany that column and that it would in all probability reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn on the 26th inst. The steamer reached General Gibbon's troops near the mouth of the Big Horn early in the morning of the 24th, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon all his men and animals were across the Yellowstone. At 5 o'clock the column, consisting of five companies of the Seventh Infantry and a battery of the Second Cavalry and a battery of the Gatling guns, marched out to and across Tullocks creek, starting soon after 5 o'clock in the morning of the 25th, the infantry made a march of 22 miles over the most difficult country I have ever seen in order that they might be in the valley of the Little Big Horn. The cavalry with the battery was then pushed on 13 or 14 miles further, reaching camp at midnight. The scouts were sent out at 4:30 on the morning of the 26th. The scouts discovered the Indians who were at first supposed to be Sioux, but who were afterwards proved to be Crow, who had been with Gen. Custer. They brought the first intelligence of the battle. Their story was not credited. It was supposed that some fighting

PERHAPS SEVERE FIGHTING, had taken place, but it was not believed that disaster could have overtaken so large a force as twelve companies of cavalry. The infantry which had broken camp very early soon came up, and the

whole column entered and moved up the valley of the Little Big Horn. During the afternoon efforts were made to send scouts through to what was supposed to be Gen. Custer's position, and to obtain information of the condition of affairs, but those who were sent out were driven back by parties of Indians, who in increasing numbers were seen hovering in General Gibbon's front. At twenty minutes before nine o'clock in the evening the infantry had marched between 20 and 30 miles. The men were very weary, and daylight was fading. The column was therefore halted for the night at about 11 miles in a straight line above the stream. This morning the movement was resumed, and after a march of nine miles Major Reno's entrenched position was reached. The withdrawal of the Indians from around Reno's command and from the valley, was undoubtedly caused by the appearance of Gen. Gibbon's troops. Major Reno and Captain Benton, both of whom are officers of great experience and accustomed to see large masses of mounted men, estimated the number of Indians engaged at not less than 2,500. Other officers think that the numbers were greater than this. The village in the valley was about three miles in length and a mile in width. Besides the lodges were a great number of temporary brush wood shelters were found in the valley, indicating that many men besides the proper inhabitants had gathered together there. Major Reno is confident that there were a number of white men fighting with the Indians. It is believed that the loss of the Indians was large. I have as yet received no official reports in regard to the battle but what is stated was gathered from the officers who were on the ground then, and from those who have been over it since.

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY, Brig. General.

CAMERON'S CONTRIBUTION

TO THE STATE LITERATURE ON THE INDIAN QUESTION--HE SENDS PAPERS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S INFORMATION.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The secretary of war to-day addressed the following letter to the president:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1876.

To enable you to answer the enclosed resolution of the Senate, of July 7, I have the honor to submit the following brief statement of facts as exhibited by the records of this department. The Sioux or Dakota nation of Indians, embracing various tribes, Yanktons, Yanktonais, Minniconjies, Menomuncies, Sissetons, Two Kettles, etc., have long been known as the most brave and warlike savages of this continent. They have for centuries been pushed westward by the advancing tide of civilization till in 1867 an arrangement or treaty was made between the United States and the Sioux nation, whereby, for a certain payment or stipulation, they agreed to surrender their claims to all that vast region which lies west of the Missouri river and north of the Platte; to live at peace with their neighbors; to restrict themselves to agriculture and stock raising; to be governed by the laws of the United States; and to be treated as citizens of the United States. The terms of this treaty have been literally performed on the part of the United States, and have also been complied with by the great mass of the Sioux Indians. Some of these Indians, however, have never recognized the binding force of the treaty, but have always treated it with contempt, and have continued to roam at pleasure, attacking scattered settlements in Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota, stealing horses and cattle and murdering peaceful inhabitants and travelers. On the 9th of November, 1875, a United States Indian agent, E. C. Watkins, made an elaborate report to the commissioner of Indian affairs in which he uses this language: "I have the honor to address you in relation to the attitude and condition of certain wild and hostile bands of Sioux Indians in Dakota and Montana that came under my observation during my recent tour through the country, and what I think should be the policy of the government towards them. I refer to Sitting Bull's band and other bands of the Sioux nation, under chiefs or head men of less note, but

NO LESS UNTAMABLE AND HOSTILE.

These Indians occupy a center, so to speak, and roam over Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, including the rich valleys of the Yellowstone and Powder rivers, and make war on the Arickaras, Mandans, Grosventres, Assinibines, Blackfeet, Piegans, Crows and other friendly tribes on the circumference. From their central position they strike to east, north and west, steal horses and plunder from all surrounding tribes as well as from frontier settlers, any luckless white hunters or emigrants who are not in sufficient force to resist them." After describing at great length the various depredations and murders of these Indians, he gives at a few hundred, he says: "The true policy in my judgment is to send troops against them in the winter, the sooner the better, and whip them into subjection. They richly merit punishment for their incessant warfare and the numerous murders of white settlers and their families, or white men whenever found unarmed." The force estimated as necessary to whip them was one thousand men. This communication was submitted by the commissioner of Indian affairs, the Hon. Edward P. Smith, to the honorable secretary of the interior, Z. Chandler, who in turn submitted it to the secretary of war, the Hon. William B. Ewing, for his consideration and action. In a subsequent communication of the secretary of the interior of December 3, 1875, to the secretary of war, occurs this language: "I have the honor to inform you that I have this day directed the commissioner of Indian Affairs to send a detachment of troops, consisting of a company of the 10th Cavalry, and others outside their reservation, to move them to the war department as hostile Indians and that military force will be sent to compel them to obey the order of the Indian office. On the 1st day of February the secretary of the interior further notified the secretary of war, the time given him sitting Bull, in which to return to an agency having expired, and advised reserved at the Indian office being to the effect that sitting Bull still

REFUSES TO COMPLY WITH THE DIRECTION

of the commissioner. Said Indians are hereby turned over to the war department for such action on the part of the war department as you may deem necessary. At this stage of the correspondence the general of the army and his subordinate commanders were duly notified and made preparation for striking a blow at these hostile Indians, an enterprise of almost insurmountable difficulty in a country where the thermometer often falls to 40 degrees below zero when it is impossible to procure food for man or beast. An expedition was fitted out under the personal command of Brigadier General George Crook, an officer of great merit and experience, which, in March last, marched from Fort Fetterman and thence to the Yellowstone valley, struck and destroyed the village of Crazy Horse, one of the hostile bands referred to by Indian Inspector Watkins, but the weather was so bitter cold and other difficulties so great arose that Gen. Crook returned to Fort Laramie in a manner almost as far as the main purpose was concerned. These Indians occupy parts of the department of Dakota and Platte, commanded by Brigadier General Terry and Crook respectively, but the whole is immediately commanded by Lieutenant General Sheridan, who has given this matter his personal attention. Preparations were then made on a large scale and the elements were put in motion as early in May as possible from Fort Lincoln, on the Missouri river, under Gen. Terry; from Fort Ellis, in Montana, under Gen. Gibbon, and from Fort Fetterman under Gen. Crook. The columns were as strong as could be maintained in the winter season, or as could be spared from other pressing necessities, and these operations are not yet concluded, nor is a more detailed report deemed necessary to explain the subject matter of this inquiry.

THE PRESENT MILITARY OPERATIONS are not against the Sioux nation at all, but against certain hostile parts of it which defy the government, and are undertaken at the special request of the bureau of the government charged with their supervision, and wholly to make the civilization of the remainder possible. No part of these operations are on or near the Sioux reservation. The accidental discovery of gold on the western border of the Sioux reservation and intrusion of our people thereon, have only complicated this war and have only complicated it by the uncertainty of the numbers to be encountered. The young warriors love war, and frequently escape their agents to go on the hunt or war path. If the Sioux nation is supposed to embrace at least 90,000 of the people, and one of these recent treaties Indians has been molested by the military authorities, the recent reports touching the disaster, which befall a part of the seventh regular cavalry led by Gen. Custer in person, are believed to be true. For some reason as yet unexplained, Gen. Custer, who is considered the Seventh cavalry and has been detached by his commander, Gen. Terry, at the mouth of the Rosebud to make a wide detour up the Rosebud tributary to the Yellowstone, across to the Little Horn and down it to the mouth of the Big Horn, the place agreed upon for meeting, attacked en route a large Indian village with one of his companies, having been informed that the rest with view to intercept the expected retreat of savages, and experienced an utter annihilation of his immediate command. The forces of Gen. Terry and Gibbon reached the field of battle the next day, and rescued the survivors, including Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer, Captains Custer, Crook, Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Hogeboom, Reilly, Porter, Sturgis, all of the Seventh Cavalry, and Lieutenant Crittenden of the Twentieth Infantry, Lieutenant Harrington, Assistant Surgeon Lord, and acting Assistant Surgeon DeWolfe are missing. The wounded were carried back to the mouth of the Big Horn in the Yellowstone, which is navigable and there were two steamboats, one of which was sent down the river to Fort Abraham Lincoln with the wounded and to communicate the sad facts. Gen. Terry is therefore at the mouth of the Big Horn, refitting and will promptly receive reinforcements and supplies and will resume operations immediately. In the meantime General Crook has also advanced from Fort Fetterman, and on the 17th of June, eight days before Gen. Custer's attack, had encountered the same force of warriors at the head of the Rosebud, with whom he fought several hours, driving the Indians from the field, losing nine men killed, one officer and 20 men wounded. Gen. Crook reports his camp as on the Tongue river, Wyoming. Reinforcements and supplies are also enroute to him, and every possible means have been adopted to accomplish concert of action between these two forces, which are necessarily separated and are only able to communicate by immense distances around by their rear. The task committed to the military authorities is one of unusual difficulty, and must be met and accomplished. It can no longer be delayed. Everything will be done by the department to insure the success which is necessary to give even an assurance of comparative safety to important but scattered interests, which have grown up in a remote and almost inaccessible portion of our national domain. It is again earnestly recommended that the appropriation asked for repeatedly by General Sheridan of \$200,000 be made, to build two posts on the Yellowstone, at or near the mouth of the Big Horn and Tongue rivers, enclosed herewith please find copies of Gen. Terry's report just received by telegraph since the preparation of this letter. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

SHERIDAN SANGUINE.

HE WANTS NO MORE MEN, ONLY A LITTLE TIME--TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL SETTLE THE SIOUX QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following dispatch was received here this morning:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7, 1876.

General W. T. Sherman, Washington:

Your dispatch received. I think it premature to think of asking for volunteer cavalry with the attendant expenses. If the six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry are given Terry he will have about two thousand men. Crook in a few days will have fifteen hundred men, and I send him Merritt's eight companies of fifty cavalry, four hundred strong, which will make him over two thousand strong. We are all right. Give

me a little time, I deeply deplore the loss of Custer and his officers and men. I fear it was an unnecessary sacrifice, due to misapprehension and superabundance of courage. The latter was extraordinarily developed in Custer. I will keep in constant communication, and if I should see the slightest necessity of additional mounted men, which unfortunately cannot be furnished from my meager command, I will not hesitate to ask for them, and Congress will give the \$200,000 which I have asked for the past two years for the establishing of posts along the river and mouth of the Big Horn, it will be in the interest of economy and will settle the Sioux question. It should be remembered that the loss of Custer and the men with him must have been attended by at least a corresponding loss on the part of the Indians. (Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERIDAN

to Gen. Sherman says that he has notified Terry that six companies of the Fifth Infantry under Gen. Mills will immediately join him, and also that he has requested Gen. Sherman to send from the Lake stations six companies of the Second Infantry to join him. Gen. Sheridan further says: "I have also notified Gen. Crook of this fact, and if he requires any additional force to the companies already sent him, I can order eight companies of infantry under Gen. Merritt to join him. There is nothing to be regretted but poor Custer's death and the officers and men with him. The column was sufficiently strong to have handled the Indians, if Custer had waited for the junction. There is no cause for uneasiness, and we will soon give the Indians another turn. I will be in Chicago by the first train. Gen. Sherman does not think the Indians now number more than 2,500 or 3,000 men, and must be greatly embarrassed by their wounded."

CROOK'S COMMAND.

WHERE HE IS, WHAT HE HAS DONE, AND WHAT HE MEANS TO DO IN THE INDIAN WAR.

OMAHA, NEB., July 8.—Captain McKim, A. D. C. of General Crook's staff, who went out with the expedition, returned to Omaha yesterday. He left Crook on one of the small forks of the Tongue river, at the base of the Big Horn mountains, 186 miles from Fort Fetterman, and about 264 miles from the railroad. The command was awaiting the arrival of supplies and reinforcements. The latter, consisting of five companies left Fort Fetterman July 4, and expected to reach Crook about the 12th. He will also be joined about Monday by 150 Snake Indians. The e, with the troops, will increase the number of men in the expedition to over 1,400. McKim does not apprehend any danger to the expedition, neither does Crook. He does not look upon the attack of a few weeks ago as a defeat, and is confident that Crook can whip the Sioux as soon as reinforcements arrive. Crook's location is not over 50 miles from the scene of the Custer massacre.

THE MOURNFUL MUSTER.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN CUSTER'S FIGHT--FIRST STORIES OF THE SLAUGHTER FULLY CONFIRMED.

BISMARCK, D. T., July 7.—The Bismarck Tribune extra gives the following official list of the killed and wounded in the recent encounter with the Indians on the Little Big Horn river: Field, staff and non-commissioned staff--G. Austin, brevet major general; W. W. Cooke, brevet lieutenant colonel; Lord, assistant surgeon; J. M. DeWolf, acting assistant surgeon; W. H. Sharrow, sergeant major; Henry Vose, chief trumpeter. Company A--Corporals Dollans and Kling; Privates Armstrong, Dorman, Moore, Rawlin, McDonald, Sullivan, Switzer. Company B--Lieutenant Hodgson; Privates Donovan and Moss. Company C--Colonel J. W. Custer, Lieut. H. M. Harrington, First Sergeant Bates, Sergeant Farley, Corporals French, Foley and Ryan, Privates Allen, Prindle, King, Beckman, Edwards, Williams, Moore, Griffin, Hernet, Hatfield, King, South, Lewis, Mayer, Phillips, Russell, Rex, Ranter, Short, Shes, Shade, Stuart, S. John, Snadied, Stannellian, Warren, Wyndam, Wright. Company D--Charles Vincent, farrier; Privates Patrick, Golden, Edwards, Conner. Company E--Lieutenant A. E. Smith, Lieutenant Sturgis, First Sergeant Hohmeyer, Sergeants Egan and James, Corporal Hogan, Privates Miller, Tweed, Neller, Cashan, Keifer, Andrews, Crisfield, Harrington, Henge, Kavanaugh, Laboring, Mohoney, Smith, Leamon, Gowan, Kiebold, O'Connell, Butler, Warren, Harrison, Gilbert, Zallier, Webb, Andrews, Asdell, Burke, Chever, McGue, McCarthy, Degan, Maxwell, Scott, Babcock, Perkins, Tarbox, Dye, Jesler, Galvin, Graham, Hamilton, Snow and Hughes. Company K--First Sergeant Winne, Sergeant Humes, Corporal Calahan, Trumpeter Helmer, Private Ed. St. Clair. Company L--Col. M. Keogh, Lieutenant J. E. Porter, First Sergeant Varden, Sergeant Bastard, Corporals Wide, Morris and Staples; Interpreters, J. McGracer, J. Barden; blacksmiths, H. Bailey; trumpeters, McElroy and Mooney; Privates Branderhous, Bracey, Connor, Downing, Mason, Bloom, Main, Baker, Boyle, Bath, Connor, Darcy, Davis, Farrell, Hilly, Haber, Hamill, Henderson, first; Henderson, second; Leddian, O'Conner, Rood, Reese, Smith, first; Smith, second; Smith, third; Stellar, Stafford, Schoab, Smallwood, Terr, Vanant, Walker, Bragen, Knight. Company F--Colonel G. W. Yates, Lieutenant Bulley, First Sergeant Kenney, Sergeants Coleman, Freeman, Farriers, Brady and Brandon; blacksmith, Fanning; Privates Atchison, Brown, first and Brown, second; Bruce, Brady, Barr, Sam Collier, Carney, Donan, Donnelly, Gardner, Hammond, Kline, Reed, Ruckey, Lyman, Troy, Van Bramer, Whalley. Company G--Captain McIntosh, Sergeants Baniel and Colseide; Corporals Martin, Horgan, Wells, Farrier, Henry Dodge; trumpeters, Cranford and Saddle; Privates Rogar, Monroe, McGinnis, Lebalby, Steffman, Papp. Company H--Company I--Privates Jones and Jones; H. Harrier. Company M--Sergeant H. Harrier; Corporals Scollie and Stanger; Privates, Gordon, Kiezbursene, French, Myer, Smith, Lemars, Lanner, Felny and Valght, Twentieth Infantry--Lieutenant

Jno. K. Outtender; civilians, Baston, Cusley, Albur, Reed, Kellogg, Chas. Reynolds and Frank C. Mason. Indian Scouts--Bloody Knife, Hobbs, Ed. Bull and Stab, Recaptulation and com-muni-eloned, floors, killed, 14; acting assistant surgeons, 1; enlisted men, 237; civilians, 5; Indian scouts, 3. The following is a full list of the wounded: Privates Davis, Cory, Company I, Seventh Cavalry, right hip; Patrick McDonnell, Company D, left leg; Sergeant Kohn East, Company H, back; Private Michael C. Madden, Company K, right leg; Wm. George, Company H, left side, died July 8, at 4 A. M.; First Sergeant Wm. Heyn, Company A, left knee; Private Jno. McVay, Company C, hip; Patrick Corcoran, Company K, right shoulder; Max Wicks, Company K, left foot; Alfred Whitner, Company C, right elbow; Peter Thompson, right hand; Jacob Diehl, Company A, face; J. H. Meyer, Company M, back; Roman Butler, Company M, right shoulder; Daniel Neville, Company M, left thigh; James Mullen, Company H, right thigh; Elijah Stroude, Company A, right leg; Sergeant Polk, Company C, right leg; James E. Kennett, Company C, body, died July 5 at 3 o'clock; Francis W. Reeves, Company A, left hand and body; James Wilbur, Company M, left leg; Jasper Marshall, Company L, left foot; Sergeant James T. Riley, Company E, back and left leg; James E. left wrist; Company H, right arm; Fred H. Olmstead, Company C, left wrist; Sergeant Charles White, Company A, right arm; Private Thos. P. Varney, Company M, right ear; Chas. Campbell, Company G, right shoulder; John Casper, Company H, right elbow; John McGuire, Company C, right arm; Henry Back, Company H, right hand; Daniel McWilliams, Company H, right leg. An Indian scout, name unknown, left off at Berthold; Sergeant M. Riley, Company I, 17th Infantry, left at Buford, constipation; Private David Atkinson, Company C, 7th Cavalry, left off in July at Buford constipation.

A CALL

TO INDIANA DEMOCRATS

TO MEET IN CONVENTION IN THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

To the Democracy of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Supreme Court judicial districts of the state of Indiana: At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at Indianapolis on the 6th day of July, 1876, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, A vacancy exists upon the state ticket in the Second and Third Supreme Court districts; and

Whereas, Dissatisfaction has been expressed towards the action of said districts, in present to this committee prompt names to be placed upon the ticket for said Second and Third districts, to decide whether any change should be made in the candidates for said districts or either of them; decide upon a change in the ticket, then to report to this committee the name or names to be substituted.

Resolved, That said conventions be composed of the delegates to the late state conventions for the several counties comprising said districts.

In obedience to the instructions in said resolutions, the delegates to the late Democratic State Convention of the First Supreme Court judicial district, of the counties of

Monroe.....15 votes Owen.....18 votes Clay.....24 votes Parker.....16 votes Morgan.....15 votes Sullivan.....23 votes Greene.....23 votes Knox.....28 votes Hays.....20 votes Martin.....15 votes Dubois.....28 votes Hamilton.....17 votes Gibson.....21 votes Posey.....45 votes Vanderburgh.....37 votes Warrick.....20 votes Spencer.....22 votes Perry.....15 votes Orange.....14 votes

are called to meet on the 27th day of July, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Washington, Davis county, for the purpose expressed in said resolutions.

The delegates of the Second Supreme Court judicial district, of the counties of Ohio.....6 votes Switzerland.....13 votes Shelby.....24 votes Clark.....16 votes Lawrence.....17 votes Jefferson.....26 votes Harrison.....22 votes Bartholomew.....17 votes Washington.....22 votes Jay.....16 votes Dearborn.....31 votes Brown.....23 votes Crawford.....12 votes Elkhart.....29 votes Scott.....9 votes Riley.....22 votes Decatur.....21 votes Jackson.....31 votes Jennings.....16 votes

are called to meet on the 27th day of July, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at North Vernon, Jennings county, for the purpose expressed in said resolutions.

The delegates of the Third Supreme Court judicial district, of the counties of Tippecanoe.....38 votes Wt. elite.....13 votes Montgomery.....29 votes Boone.....15 votes Vermillion.....9 votes Vt.....18 votes Johnson.....28 votes Warren.....18 votes Hamilton.....22 votes Clinton.....23 votes Boone.....28 votes Hamilton.....17 votes Marion.....35 votes Putnam.....27 votes Hendricks.....15 votes

are called to meet on the 27th day of July, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Muncie, Delaware county, for the purpose expressed in said resolutions.

The central committee have adopted this course for the reason that they felt unwilling to assume the responsibility of selecting candidates for the positions named in said resolutions. These said delegates, when assembled, are authorized to take such action in the premises as to them shall seem best for the interest of the people of the state, and are requested to report their proceedings to the central committee immediately on the adjournment of said conventions.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7, 1876.

M. D. MARSH, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

Everybody knows the wonderful vitalizing power in Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. Take it and it will cleanse and enrich your blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.